通过尿蛋白质组探索二甲双胍对机体的影响

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摘要:二甲双胍是目前治疗2型糖尿病的一线药物,超过2亿的患者每天服用,作用广泛,我们是否能通过尿液蛋白质组探索其作用及潜在机制呢?本研究结果表明,连续5天给予大鼠150 mg/kg剂量的二甲双胍后,共鉴定到166个差异蛋白,包括补体成分C6、丙酮酸激酶、凝血因子X、生长分化因子15、羧肽酶A4、胰凝乳蛋白酶样弹性蛋白酶家族成员1、L-乳酸脱氢酶C链等,其中多个蛋白被报道直接受二甲双胍影响或与二甲双胍疗效相关。差异修饰多肽所在蛋白质富集到多个被报道与二甲双胍相关的生物学通路,如免疫反应、糖酵解、糖异生等,同时还有一些被显著富集的生物学通路未被报道与二甲双胍疗效相关,可能为二甲双胍潜在机制的研究提供线索。综上,通过尿液蛋白质组可全面、系统地探索药物已知或未知的作用,为二甲双胍机制的研究打开新的窗口。

关键词:尿液;蛋白质组学;翻译后修饰;二甲双胍

Exploring the effects of metformin on the body by urine proteome

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Abstract: Metformin is currently the first-line medication for the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), with over 200 million patients taking it daily. Its effects are extensive and play a positive role in multiple areas. Can we explore its effects and potential mechanisms by urine proteome? In this study, a total of 166 differential proteins were identified after rats were given a dose of 150 mg/(kg·d) of metformin for 5 consecutive days, including complement component C6, pyruvate kinase, coagulation factor X, growth differentiation factor 15 (GDF15), carboxypeptidase A4, chymotrypsin-like elastase family member 1, and L-lactate dehydrogenase C chain (LDH-C). Several of these proteins have been reported to be directly affected by metformin or associated with the effects of metformin. Several biological pathways enriched by proteins, where the differentially modified peptides are located, have been reported to be associated with metformin, including immune response, glycolysis and gluconeogenesis. Additionally, some significantly enriched biological pathways that have not been reported to be related to the effects of metformin may provide clues for the study of metformin's potential mechanisms. In conclusion, the application of urine proteome offers a comprehensive and systematic approach to explore both the known and unknown effects of drugs, thus opening a new window to study the mechanisms of metformin.

Keywords: Urine; Proteomics; Post-translational modifications; Metformin

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1 前言

二甲双胍是目前治疗 2 型糖尿病(T2DM)的一线药物,临床应用已超过 60 年,全球超过 2 亿的 T2DM 患者每天服用[1],除降低血糖外,在改善认知功能^[2]、抗肿瘤^[3]、心血管保护^[4]、抗衰老^[5]、减轻体重^[6]等方面也发挥积极作用。二甲双胍在 2 型糖尿病的治疗中具有良好的安全性和耐受性^[7],单独使用不增加低血糖的发生风险^[8],与其他降糖药物相比,二甲双胍具有良好的成本效益,被多个指南推荐为 2 型糖尿病患者控制高血糖的基础治疗药物^[1,9]。近年来,不少研究者不断对二甲双胍的作用及潜在机制进行探索,发现二甲双胍可促进 N-乳酰苯丙氨酸(Lac-Phe)的生物合成,进而抑制食欲,导致体重减轻^[10,11];增加肠道中有益菌如 Akkermansia muciniphila 的丰度,调节宿主体内与炎症相关的通路,降低血浆中促炎细胞因子水平,改善认知功能^[12];重编程色氨酸代谢,驱动免疫介导的抗肿瘤作用^[13];激活具有抗氧化能力的转录因子 Nrf2,延缓神经元及大脑的衰老^[14]。尽管二甲双胍已被广泛使用,但其机制尚未得到全面、明确的阐明。

随着高通量测序技术的发展,蛋白质组学研究不断深入,可通过分析蛋白质结构、表达、翻译后修饰及蛋白质间的相互作用,揭示细胞或机体内蛋白质的组成及变化规律^[15]。尿液不受稳态机制的严格调控,可以容纳并积累更多、更大的变化,更早期、更灵敏地反映机体所有器官与系统的变化^[16]。此外,尿蛋白基本不会直接来源于药物,尿液蛋白质组的变化反映的即为机体受药物影响后的变化。因此,利用尿蛋白质组进行研究能全面、系统地反映药物对机体的整体影响。

尿蛋白质组不可避免会受到年龄^[17]、遗传^[18]、性别^[19]、饮食^[20]、运动^[21]等多种因素的影响,在实验中减少无关因素的干扰至关重要,而动物模型的遗传和环境因素可以人为控制,是一个非常合适的选择^[22]。

已有多个研究表明,药物的作用可反映在尿液蛋白质组中,如探索 α1 受体阻滞剂哌唑嗪对大鼠尿蛋白质组影响的研究发现,鉴定到的 775 个差异蛋白中,约一半的蛋白与哌唑嗪治疗相关^[23];使用抗凝剂影响大鼠凝血状态后,可富集到凝血系统、内源性凝血通路、外源性凝血通路的激活,甚至可以通过尿液蛋白质组区分具有不同凝血机制的药物引起的凝血变化^[24]。

此外,蛋白质的翻译后修饰(post-translational modification, PTM)在蛋白质功能调节方面发挥重要作用,可改变蛋白质的化学性质、结构或功能,进而影响其活性、定位、折叠以及与其他蛋白质的相互作用,调节许多生理病理过程^[25],对于增加蛋白质组多样性和维持细胞稳态至关重要。药物调节的蛋白质翻译后修饰可作为分子靶标结合标志物,用于识别药物调节的途径,有助于揭示药物靶点和作用机制^[26]。然而,药物对蛋白质组翻译后修饰的影响却很少受到关注。

那么,对于二甲双胍这一作用广泛且使用人数多的药物,我们是否可以发挥尿液全面、系统、灵敏地反映机体状态的优势,细致探索二甲双胍的作用及潜在机制呢?本实验建立二甲双胍大鼠灌胃模型,通过尿液蛋白质组探索二甲双胍对机体的影响,探究其已知或未知的作用机制,为二甲双胍机制的研究打开新的窗口(图1)。

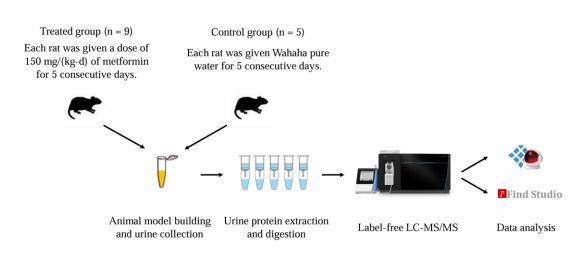


图 1 探索二甲双胍对大鼠尿蛋白质组影响的技术路线

2 材料与方法

2.1 尿液样品的收集

健康 SD(Sprague Dawley)雄性大鼠($200\pm20\,g$),14 只,6-7 周龄,购于北京维通利华实验动物技术有限公司。大鼠在标准环境中[室温(22 ± 1)℃,湿度 65%-70%]饲养 3 周后开始实验,此时大鼠体重为 370±30 g。动物实验通过北京师范大学生命科学学院伦理委员会的审查和批准(编号: CLS-EAW-2020-034)。

将二甲双胍溶于娃哈哈水,每天于同一时间进行灌胃操作,一天一次,持续5天。实验组(n=9)给予 150 mg/kg 剂量的二甲双胍,该剂量被报道能使二甲双胍在大鼠体内达到与人相似的血浆浓度^[27],对照组(n=5)则用娃哈哈水灌胃。灌胃5天后,统一将大鼠置于代谢笼中,禁食禁水,收集12 h的尿液,将尿液样本放入-80°C冰箱保存。

2.2 尿液样品的处理

(1) 尿蛋白提取与定量

将收集到的大鼠尿液在 4℃的条件下以 12 000 ×g 离心 40 min,取上清液转移到新的 EP 管中,加入三倍上清体积的预冷无水乙醇,均匀混合后于 - 20℃沉淀过夜。4℃,12 000 ×g 离心 30 min 后,弃上清,将蛋白沉淀重悬于适量裂解液中(8 mol/L 尿素,2 mol/L 硫脲,25 mmol/L 二硫苏糖醇,50 mmol/L Tris),充分溶解后 4℃的条件下 12 000 ×g 离心 30 min,转移上清至新的 EP 管内,得尿蛋白提取液,用 Bradford 法测量蛋白浓度。

(2) 尿蛋白酶切

取 100 µg 尿蛋白样品加入 1.5 mL 离心管中,加入 25 mmol/L NH4HCO3 溶液使总体积为 200 µL。加入 20 mmol/L 二硫苏糖醇溶液(Dithiothreitol, DTT, Sigma),涡旋混匀后金属浴 97 °C加热 10 min,冷却至室温。加入 50 mmol/L 的碘乙酰胺(Iodoacetamide, IAA, Sigma),涡旋混匀后点甩,室温避光反应 40 min。向 10 kD 超滤管(Pall, Port Washington, NY, USA)中加入 200 µL UA 溶液(8 mol/L 尿素, 0.1 mol/L Tris-HCl, pH 8.5),按照 $14\,000 \times g$ 5 min $18\,^{\circ}$ C的条件离心洗涤两次,加入处理后的蛋白样品,在 $14\,000 \times g$,40 min, $18\,^{\circ}$ C 条件下进行离心,再加入 200 µL UA 溶液,涡旋混匀后, $18\,^{\circ}$ C, $14\,000 \times g$ 离心 40 min,弃下层滤过液,重复一次;加入 25 mmol/L NH4HCO3 溶液,涡旋混匀后, $18\,^{\circ}$ C, $14\,000 \times g$ 离心 40 min,弃下层滤过液,重复一次。更换新的套管,加入 $100\,^{\circ}$ L NH4HCO3

溶液,以胰酶:蛋白为 1:50 的质量比加入胰蛋白酶(Trypsin Gold, Promega, USA)进行消化,37℃水浴过夜后收集溶有肽段的溶液。最后通过 HLB 柱(Waters, Milford, MA) 除盐,用真空干燥仪抽干,放入 - 80 ℃冰箱保存。

2.3 LC-MS/MS 串联质谱分析

酶解后的样品加入 0.1%的甲酸复溶,使用 BCA 试剂盒对肽段进行定量,将 肽段浓度稀释为 0.5 μg/μL。每个样品取 14 μL 制备混合多肽样,使用高 pH 反相 肽分离试剂盒(Thermo Fisher Scientific)进行分离,收集 10 份流出液,真空干燥仪抽干后,用 0.1%甲酸水复溶。以样品:iRT 为 10:1 的体积比加入 iRT (Biognosis)。每个样品取 1 μg 通过 EASY-nLC1200 色谱系统(Thermo Fisher Scientific)和 Orbitrap Fusion Lumos Tribrid 质谱仪(Thermo Fisher Scientific)采集蛋白质组数据。

2.4 数据库搜索与数据处理

为了生成谱库,分离得到的 10 份流出液在 Data Dependent Acquisition(DDA)模式下采集质谱数据,DDA 采集结果导入 Proteome Discoverer 软件搜库。PD 搜库结果用于建立 DIA 采集方法,根据 m/z 分布密度计算窗口宽度和数量。单个样品采用 Data Independent Acquisition(DIA)模式采集质谱数据,使用汇集肽作为整个分析过程的质量控制。DIA 采集结果导入 Spectronaut Pulsar 软件进行分析处理,采用二级肽段所有碎片离子峰面积进行蛋白定量,高度可信蛋白的标准为肽段 O value < 0.01,每个蛋白至少含 2 个特异性多肽。

蛋白质组的修饰信息通过 pFind Studio 软件(3.2.0 版,中国科学院计算技术研究所)获取,对质谱采集的数据进行无标记的定量分析。目标检索数据库来自Uniprot 下载的 *Rattus norvegicus* 数据库(更新至 2024 年 9 月)。检索时,仪器类型为 HCD-FTMS,选择胰蛋白酶酶解,最多 2 个漏切位点,开放式搜索(Open Search)。筛选条件为:在肽水平上的假阳性率(false discovery rate, FDR) \leq 1%,在蛋白水平上的 Q 值 \leq 1%。使用 Python 脚本"pFind_protein_contrast_script.py"从 pFind Studio 分析结果中提取各样本肽谱图数信息[28,29]。

2.5 数据分析

分别比较实验组与对照组鉴定到的蛋白及修饰肽段谱图数,根据组间变化倍数(Fold change, FC) \geq 1.5 或 \leq 0.67,双尾非配对 t 检验分析 P<0.05 的标准筛选差异蛋白及差异修饰多肽。

使用微生信平台(http://www.bioinformatics.com.cn/)进行非监督聚类分析(Hierachical Cluster Analysis, HCA)和主成分分析(Principal Component Analysis, PCA),使用 Uniprot 网站(https://www.uniprot.org/)和 DAVID 数据库(https://david.ncifcrf.gov/)进行生物学分析,并在 PubMed 数据库(https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/)中检索文献,对差异蛋白及差异修饰多肽所在的蛋白质进行功能分析。

3 结果与讨论

3.1 尿液蛋白质组分析

(1) 尿液蛋白质鉴定情况

对灌胃后收集到的实验组和对照组共 14 个样品进行 LC-MS/MS 分析, 按每个蛋白特异性多肽 \geq 2 个,蛋白质水平错误发现率 FDR<1%的标准,总共鉴定到 1542 个蛋白。比较两组大鼠灌胃后的尿液,按组间变化倍数(Fold change, FC) \geq 1.5 或 \leq 0.67,双尾非配对 t 检验 P<0.05 的标准,共鉴定到 166 个差异蛋白,其

中88个下调,78个上调,差异蛋白的详细信息列于附表1。

分别对鉴定到的总蛋白质(1542 个)和差异蛋白(166 个)进行非监督聚类分析(图 2),并对差异蛋白进行主成分分析(图 3),均可区分实验组和对照组的样品。

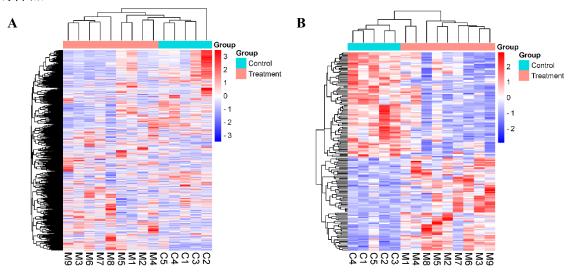


图 2 鉴定到的总蛋白质及差异蛋白非监督聚类分析结果 A: 总蛋白质; B: 差异蛋白

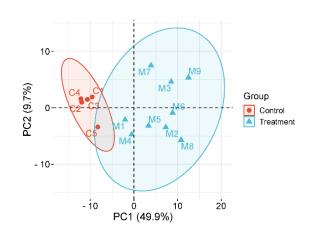


图 3 鉴定到的差异蛋白主成分分析结果

(2) 随机分组检验

为了确定鉴定到的差异蛋白随机产生的可能性,对总蛋白进行随机分组验证。将对照组与实验组共 14 个样本打乱后,随机组合为新的两组,共有 2002 种组合情况,根据相同的标准(FC≥1.5 或≤0.67, P<0.05)进行差异筛选,产生的差异蛋白平均为 38.46 个,表明至少有 76.83%的差异蛋白不是随机产生的,即实验组和对照组比较得到的 166 个差异蛋白可信度高。

(3) 差异蛋白分析

利用 PubMed 数据库对 166 个差异蛋白进行功能分析,发现有 4 个蛋白被报道直接受二甲双胍影响,2 个蛋白家族的其它成员被报道直接受二甲双胍影响,27 个蛋白虽然未报道被二甲双胍直接影响,但其功能与二甲双胍疗效相关。各

蛋白详细信息具体如下:

① 被报道直接受二甲双胍影响的差异蛋白(表1)

丰 1	海 招 沿	直接受二	田山山	砂面的	羊島巫	$\dot{\Box}$
$\overline{\mathcal{X}}$	1 7位770000000000000000000000000000000000	日传之.	TH XX HILL 5	돌아비미 다시	左开审	Н

Uniprot ID	Protein name	Trend	FC	<i>P</i> -value	Ref.
A0A0H2UI07	Pyruvate kinase	\downarrow	0.54	3.44E-05	[8,30-36]
G3V8K5	Growth differentiation factor 15	\uparrow	2.01	3.70E-04	[37-42]
A0A0G2K3C5	Cystathionine gamma-lyase	\downarrow	0.50	1.06E-03	[43,44]
F1LMN1	Cytochrome P450	\uparrow	13.22	1.52E-02	[45]

1) 丙酮酸激酶(Pyruvate kinase)

二甲双胍可增强肝细胞中丙酮酸激酶活性,抑制糖异生过程^[30]。而抑制肝脏糖异生是二甲双胍发挥降糖作用的主要途径之一^[31]。有研究者提出二甲双胍通过果糖-1,6-二磷酸增强丙酮酸激酶变构活化的假设,建议将丙酮酸激酶作为二甲双胍的作用位点^[8]。

此外,丙酮酸激酶 M2(PKM2)作为 PI3K/AKT/mTOR 信号通路中的下游分子,在近乎各类肿瘤细胞中过表达,于 Warburg 效应中发挥关键作用^[32,33]。二甲双胍可以降低胃癌细胞^[34]、食管癌细胞^[35]、乳腺癌细胞^[36]中 PKM2 的表达,而调节 PKM2 的活性或表达被报道是提高二甲双胍抗癌效果的一种有潜力的策略。

2) 生长分化因子 15 (Growth differentiation factor 15, GDF15)

多项研究表明,服用二甲双胍会增加 GDF15 水平^[37-40]。GDF15 是具有抗炎作用的细胞因子,可增加胰岛素敏感性,抑制食欲,减轻糖尿病和非糖尿病患者的体重,并改善糖尿病患者预后。GDF15 水平也与糖尿病并发症进展相关,包括血栓形成、糖尿病肾病、糖尿病神经病变、糖尿病视网膜病变等^[41]。GDF15 水平被报道是血糖异常患者服用二甲双胍的新型生物标志物,其浓度可反映二甲双胍的剂量^[38]。此外,由于 GDF15 具有抗炎、抑制食欲的作用,在治疗肥胖、2 型糖尿病、非酒精性脂肪肝、心血管疾病和肿瘤恶病质等多种代谢疾病具有巨大潜力^[42]。

3) 胱硫醚γ裂解酶 (Cystathionine gamma-lyase, CSE)

二甲双胍可通过调节 CSE 表达,促进硫化氢(H_2S)产生,从而缓解动脉粥样硬化 $[^{43}]$ 。对于暴露于双酚 A(BPA)大鼠,二甲双胍可上调 CSE 和胱硫醚 β 合酶(CBS)的表达,降低血清中同型半胱氨酸水平,对 BPA 诱导的肝损伤具有保护作用 $[^{44}]$ 。

4) 细胞色素 P450 (Cytochrome P450)

大鼠体内,二甲双胍主要通过 CYP2C11、2D1 和 3A1/2 这几种肝脏微粒体 细胞色素 P450(CYP)同工酶进行代谢^[45]。

② 蛋白家族的其它成员被报道直接受二甲双胍影响(表2)

表 2 家族的其它成员被报道直接受二甲双胍影响的差异蛋白

Uniprot ID	Protein name	Trend	FC	<i>P</i> -value	Ref.
A0A0G2JVF2	Solute carrier family 22	↓	0.24	4.66E-02	[46-49]
D3ZHS5	Carboxypeptidase A4	↑	49.79	8.39E-03	[50]

1) 溶质载体家族 22 成员 21(Solute carrier family 22, member 21) 溶质载体家族 22 是一种有机阳离子转运蛋白,参与多种内源性和外源性物

质的转运过程。二甲双胍的转运蛋白主要是溶质载体家族 22 成员 1(OCT1)和成员 4(OCTN1)^[46],其中,OCT1 的遗传多态性可影响二甲双胍药代动力学及胃肠道的不耐受,进而影响个体对二甲双胍的反应^[47-49]。

2) 羧肽酶 A4 (Carboxypeptidase A4)

羧肽酶 A4(FC = 49.79,p = 8.39×10⁻³)在本实验鉴定到的 166 个差异蛋白中组间变化倍数 FC 值最大。据报道,在 2 型糖尿病患者中,羧肽酶 A6(Carboxypeptidase A6, CPA6)的遗传变异与二甲双胍反应有关 $^{[50]}$ 。

③ 未报道被二甲双胍直接影响,但蛋白功能与二甲双胍疗效相关(表3) 表3未报道被二甲双胍直接影响,但功能与二甲双胍疗效相关的差异蛋白

Uniprot ID	Protein name	Trend	FC	P-value	Effect/Associated with a disease	Ref.
D3ZUR5	Secreted Ly6/Plaur domain containing 2	1	1.54	5.67E-04	psoriasis	[51-55]
A0A0G2J SI5	Chymotrypsin-like elastase family member 1	↑	25.11	3.91E-02	emphysema	[56,57]
Q63471	BPI fold-containing family A member 2	†	24.76	4.66E-03	acute kidney injury	[58,59]
Q5XIM9	T-complex protein 1 subunit beta (TCP-1-beta)	↓	0.36	6.86E-04	diabetic nephropathy	[60-63]
G3V709	Nicotinate phosphoribosyltransferase	ţ	0.42	4.67E-03	aging	[64]
A0A0H2 UI19	Coagulation factor XII	↑	1.51	2.91E-03	coagulation factor	[65]
A0A0H2 UHR6	Coagulation factor X	↑	2.29	2.08E-04	coagulation factor	[65]
Q07009	Calpain-2 catalytic subunit	\downarrow	0.21	9.08E-04	atrial fibrillation	[68]
A0A0G2J	Integrin subunit alpha V	↓	0.27	4.92E-02	high blood	[69]
VZ6					glucose/diabetes	
P97608	5-oxoprolinase	↓	0.27	2.41E-02	high blood glucose/diabetes	[70]
Q4KLZ6	Triokinase/FMN cyclase	↓	0.61	2.45E-02	high blood glucose/diabetes	[71]
A0A0H2 UHE4	Regenerating family member 3 beta	†	4.26	2.99E-02	high blood glucose/diabetes	[72]
D4A0W2	Lysozyme f1	†	19.23	3.68E-03	high blood glucose/diabetes	[73]
P07824	Arginase-1	↑	19.52	1.61E-02	high blood glucose/diabetes	[74]
P19629	L-lactate dehydrogenase C chain (LDH-C)	ţ	0.08	2.37E-02	cancer	[81,82]
Q6TA48	Mucosal pentraxin	↓	0.12	4.38E-02	cancer	[83-87]
F1LRT9	Dynein cytoplasmic 1 heavy chain 1	ţ	0.21	1.59E-03	cancer	[88-90]

P16446	Phosphatidylinositol	\downarrow	0.23	3.48E-02	cancer	[91-93]
	transfer protein alpha					
	isoform					
D3Z9E5	Sodium-coupled	\downarrow	0.36	5.73E-04	cancer	[94-97]
	monocarboxylate					
	transporter 1					
F1M3L7	Epidermal growth factor	\downarrow	0.58	5.68E-04	cancer	[98-103]
	receptor kinase substrate 8					
Q66H12	Alpha-N-	\downarrow	0.65	6.84E-04	cancer	[104]
	acetylgalactosaminidase					
Q4FZU6	Annexin A8	↑	4.07	2.72E-02	cancer	[105,106]
P02793	Ferritin light chain 1	↑	4.48	1.97E-02	cancer	[76,107]
F1LQQ8	Beta-glucuronidase	↑	8.86	6.67E-03	cancer	[108]
Q6AYR8	Secernin-2	\downarrow	0.25	1.03E-02	cognitive	[116]
					dysfunction	
Q3KR94	Vitronectin	↑	1.53	5.99E-04	cognitive	[117]
					dysfunction	
F1M7F7	Complement component	↑	1.96	2.66E-05	cognitive	[118,119]
	C6				dysfunction	

1) Secreted Ly6/Plaur domain containing 2 (SLURP-2)

SLURP-2 (FC=1.54, $p=5.67\times10^4$) 在本实验鉴定到的所有差异蛋白中 p 值排名第 5 小。SLURP-2 是 Ly-6 超家族的新成员,在银屑病患者中表达上调,可能通过角质细胞增生、T 细胞分化/激活参与银屑病的病理生理过程^[51]。多项研究表明,二甲双胍可有效改善银屑病患者的治疗效果和代谢综合征^[52-54],且长期使用二甲双胍也与降低银屑病风险有关^[55]。

2) 胰凝乳蛋白酶样弹性蛋白酶家族成员 1(Chymotrypsin-like elastase family member 1)

胰凝乳蛋白酶样弹性蛋白酶家族成员 1(FC = 25.11,p = 3.91×10⁻²)在本实验鉴定到的所有差异蛋白中 FC 值仅次于羧肽酶 A4。编码该蛋白的基因 *Cela1* 在肺发育期间表达,与肺生理、病理的牵张依赖性重塑过程密切相关,在小鼠和人α-1 抗胰蛋白酶缺陷型肺气肿中的表达均增加,可能是治疗α-1 抗胰蛋白酶缺陷型肺气肿的特异性靶点^[56]。而二甲双胍在小鼠和人类的肺气肿治疗中具有潜在的重要作用,特别是在减缓肺气肿进展方面^[57]。

3) BPI fold-containing family A member 2 (BPIFA2)

与健康个体相比,急性肾损伤患者血液和尿液中 BPIFA2 水平更高,BPIFA2 可作为急性肾损伤的早期生物标志物^[58]。而即使服用低剂量的二甲双胍,也会加剧肾缺血再灌注诱导的急性肾损伤,并增加小鼠的死亡率^[59]。

4) T-complex protein 1 subunit beta (TCP-1β)

TCP-1β 可作为 2 型糖尿病肾病肾小球高过滤阶段的生物标志物^[60]。多项研究表明,二甲双胍在缓解糖尿病肾病的发生过程中发挥重要作用^[61-63]。

5) 烟酸磷酸核糖转移酶(Nicotinate phosphoribosyltransferase)

烟酸磷酸核糖转移酶在葫芦巴碱(Trigonelline)代谢中发挥重要作用,葫芦 巴碱可用于烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸(NAD⁺)的合成,可增强线粒体活性,在改 善年龄相关的肌肉衰退中具有巨大潜力[64]。

6) Coagulation factor X. Coagulation factor XII

与健康对照者相比,糖尿病患者表现出高凝状态,这与高水平的凝血因子(II、V、VII、VIII 和 X)和低水平的抗凝剂(蛋白 C)相关^[65]。

7) Calpain-2 catalytic subunit

多项研究表明,二甲双胍在心血管保护方面发挥积极作用,如二甲双胍可降低冠心病患者的心血管疾病死亡率、全因死亡率及心血管事件风险^[66],在2型糖尿病患者中,接受二甲双胍治疗与心血管疾病的死亡率和发病率降低相关^[4],二甲双胍可保护心脏免受心肌梗死后的肥大和凋亡重塑影响^[67]。据报道,与窦性心律患者相比,心房颤动患者心房样本中钙蛋白酶2(calpain 2)明显升高,钙蛋白酶2可能与心脏瓣膜病和糖尿病患者心房颤动的发展相关^[68]。

与高血糖或糖尿病相关的蛋白如下:

1) Integrin subunit alpha V

高血糖会降低真皮成纤维细胞整合素 αv 和 $\alpha 5$ 的表达,影响成纤维细胞迁移和伤口愈合过程,这可能是糖尿病伤口愈合缺陷的机制之一 $^{[69]}$ 。

2) 5-oxoprolinase (OPLAH)

人骨骼肌细胞中,OPLAH 下调可能通过氧化应激导致胰岛素抵抗和葡萄糖 摄取障碍,可成为 2 型糖尿病新的治疗靶点^[70]。

3) Triokinase/FMN cyclase (三激酶/FMN 环化酶)

编码三激酶/FMN环化酶的基因 Tkfc 作为 NRF2 新的靶基因,在非典型 NRF2 激活中表达上调,在促进肝脏果糖代谢和糖异生、影响血糖稳态中发挥重要作用 [71]。

4) Regenerating family member 3 beta ($Reg3\beta$)

重组 Reg3β 蛋白在预防链脲佐菌素诱导的小鼠糖尿病和胰岛 β 细胞损伤中发挥重要作用 $^{[72]}$ 。

5) Lysozyme f1

2型糖尿病患者中,溶菌酶的结构和功能会发生变化,L-赖氨酸作为化学分子伴侣,可显著改善溶菌酶的结构和功能,逆转由糖基化引起的变化,增加溶菌酶活性,有助于预防糖尿病并发症^[73]。

6) 精氨酸酶-1 (Arginase-1, ARG1)

精氨酸酶 1(ARG1)和精氨酸酶 2(ARG2)通过调节 L-精氨酸代谢、一氧化氮(NO)产生、炎症反应以及氧化应激,在调节 β 细胞功能、胰岛素抵抗(IR)和血管并发症中发挥重要作用。精氨酸酶表达和活性的异常改变与糖尿病及其并发症发生发展密切相关,靶向精氨酸酶有望成为治疗糖尿病的方法 $^{[74]}$ 。

此外,在高收入国家,癌症已成为糖尿病患者死亡的主要原因^[75]。一项涉及10,695,875 名 2 型糖尿病患者的荟萃分析研究表明,与其他降糖药相比,使用二甲双胍的患者患癌症风险显著降低,亚组分析结果显示,二甲双胍的使用显著降低膀胱癌、结直肠癌、胃癌、肝癌、肺癌、胰腺癌和前列腺癌的风险^[3]。另有多项研究表明,二甲双胍在神经胶质瘤^[76]、宫颈癌^[77]、急性髓系白血病^[78]、乳腺癌^[79]、卵巢癌^[80]治疗中具有巨大潜力。与癌症相关的差异蛋白如下:

1) L-乳酸脱氢酶 C 链(L-lactate dehydrogenase C chain, LDH-C)

L-乳酸由乳酸脱氢酶催化丙酮酸还原生成,许多人类肿瘤组织中,乳酸脱氢

酶 5(LDH5)的水平高于正常组织,*LDHC* 基因也在肺癌、黑色素瘤、前列腺癌、乳腺癌等多种肿瘤中表达^[81,82]。参与 L-乳酸代谢的酶与糖尿病、癌症等疾病的病理生理过程密切相关,可能为疾病治疗提供新的策略与方法^[81]。

2) Mucosal pentraxin

被报道与红肉和结肠癌风险相关的血红素,可导致大鼠 *Mptx* 基因下调超过 10 倍^[83],*Mptx* 可能参与处理结肠粘膜中受损的细胞,其表达与结肠细胞更新有关,可作为饮食诱导的结肠粘膜应激的标志物^[83,84]。而荟萃分析研究表明,使用二甲双胍与患结肠癌风险降低相关^[85],与结肠癌总死亡率显著降低以及结肠癌患者更好的预后相关^[86,87]。

3) 动力蛋白细胞质 1 重链 1 (Dynein cytoplasmic 1 heavy chain 1, DYNC1H1)

DYNC1H1 编码细胞质动力蛋白重链家族,该家族将细胞吞噬与细胞凋亡相关联,预防包括癌症、神经退行性疾病以及自身免疫性疾病在内的多种疾病^[88,89]。研究表明,DYNC1H1 是新的肝细胞癌预后相关的生物标志物,与上皮-间质转化和免疫浸润相关,在肝细胞癌的早期诊断和有效干预方面具有巨大潜力^[88]。而二甲双胍可能通过调节巨噬细胞极化和 T 细胞浸润,影响与非酒精性脂肪性肝病/非酒精性脂肪性肝炎(NAFLD/NASH)相关的肝细胞癌早期进展^[90]。

4) 磷脂酰肌醇转移蛋白 α 亚型(Phosphatidylinositol transfer protein alpha isoform, PITP-alpha)

PITP 是一种丰富且普遍存在的可溶性蛋白, PITPα/β 在胃癌组织中表达增加,与胃癌预后不良相关,是癌症治疗的潜在靶点^[91]。此外, PITPα 表达降低与杜氏肌营养不良症的病理改善相关,是治疗杜氏肌营养不良症的潜在靶点^[92],而二甲双胍可以改善肌营养不良小鼠的肌肉功能,减少神经肌肉缺陷,有潜力用作杜氏肌营养不良症患者的治疗药物^[93]。

5) 钠偶联单羧酸钠转运蛋白 1(Sodium-coupled monocarboxylate transporter 1)

在多种癌症中,编码钠偶联单羧酸转运蛋白 1 的基因 *SLC5A8* 可作为肿瘤抑制基因发挥作用。例如,在宫颈癌中,*SLC5A8* 通过 DNA 高甲基化和组蛋白去乙酰化被沉默,可作为宫颈癌诊断和预后的生物标志物及治疗靶点^[94]; *SLC5A8* 被确定为结肠癌相关的抑癌基因,在结肠癌中甲基化沉默^[95]; 在混合谱系白血病部分串联重复(*MLL-PTD*)的急性髓系白血病相关的高甲基化和沉默基因中,抑癌基因 *SLC5A8* 的沉默在促进白血病发生中发挥作用^[96]; *SLC5A8* 在小鼠乳腺癌中被沉默,而重新激活 *SLC5A8* 表达可能成为新的乳腺癌治疗策略^[97]。

6) 表皮生长因子受体激酶底物 8 (Epidermal growth factor receptor kinase substrate 8, Eps8)

Eps8 在各种人类肿瘤类型中高表达,包括结直肠癌^[98]、垂体瘤^[99]、口腔鳞状细胞癌^[100]、食管癌^[101]、胰腺癌^[102]、宫颈癌^[103],参与癌症发生、转移和增殖相关的许多信号转导通路,是癌症患者不良预后的生物标志物。

7) α-N-乙酰半乳糖苷酶 (Alpha-N-acetylgalactosaminidase, Alpha-galactosidase B)

通过 shRNA 介导的 α -N-乙酰半乳糖胺酶表达下调,可抑制乳腺癌和卵巢癌细胞系的迁移和侵袭, α -N-乙酰半乳糖胺酶有望成为抗癌治疗靶点[104]。

8) Annexin A8

研究表明, Annexin A8 在胰腺癌中过表达^[105], 其表达增加与早期胰腺癌的不良预后有关,可作为胰腺癌的预后标志物和潜在的治疗靶点^[106]。

9) 铁蛋白轻链 1 (Ferritin light chain 1, FTL)

低氧诱导的 FTL 是上皮间充质转化的调节因子,可作为神经胶质瘤的预后标志物,以及对抗肿瘤药物替莫唑胺反应的新型生物标志物^[107]。而二甲双胍可通过调节 Hippo 通路的关键效应因子 YAP 活性,抑制神经胶质瘤细胞干性和上皮-间充质转化^[76]。

10) β-葡萄糖醛酸酶 (Beta-glucuronidase)

在膀胱癌患者中可观察到高水平的尿β-葡萄糖醛酸苷酶[108]。

认知功能障碍也被报道是糖尿病的众多并发症之一^[109],多项研究表明,糖尿病患者患痴呆症如阿尔茨海默病等的风险增加^[110-113],而二甲双胍在改善认知障碍、缓解记忆丧失方面发挥积极作用^[2,12,114,115]。与癌症相关的差异蛋白如下:

1) Secernin-2

SCRN2、LCMT1、LRRC46、MRPL10、SP6、OSBPL7 这六个基因与大脑中 Aβ 标准化摄取值比率显著相关,这些基因上的 SNP 也与海马体积降低和认知评分减少有关,这六个基因可能是阿尔茨海默病新的治疗靶点[116]。

2) 玻连蛋白 (Vitronectin, VTN)

VTN 是一种多功能糖蛋白, VTN 及其受体与多种疾病相关,包括肿瘤、凝血障碍、炎症性疾病和多种神经退行性疾病。VTN 在神经元功能和神经退行性疾病中发挥重要作用,可参与神经分化、神经营养和神经发生,调节轴突大小,支持、引导神经突延伸,通过与血管内皮细胞中的整合素受体相互作用,降低血脑屏障的通透性,保护大脑[117]。

3) 补体成分 C6 (Complement component C6)

补体成分 C6(FC=1.96, $p=2.66\times10^{-5}$)在本实验鉴定到的所有差异蛋白中p 值最小。补体是神经退行性疾病进展的重要因素,如阿尔茨海默病、肌萎缩侧索硬化症和精神分裂症^[118]。先天免疫反应的激活,尤其是补体系统的末端通路,可导致膜攻击复合物(MAC)形成,并延迟周围神经系统再生,是神经元损伤的关键原因。而补体成分 C6 在补体系统激活和 MAC 形成过程中起重要作用,C6 缺乏利于神经元创伤后的恢复^[119]。

(3) 生物学通路分析

使用 DAVID 数据库对鉴定到的差异蛋白进行生物学过程和分子功能富集分析(图 4)。

这些差异蛋白主要参与细胞对细胞松弛素 B 的反应、顶端蛋白定位、去甲肾上腺素摄取的调节、跨膜转运蛋白活性的调控、蛋白水解作用、糖苷分解代谢、周期蛋白依赖蛋白丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶活性的调控、凝血、谷胱甘肽代谢、内皮屏障的建立、糖异生的负调控等生物学过程。其中,凝血、谷胱甘肽代谢、内皮屏障的建立和糖异生的负调控被报道与二甲双胍疗效相关。与健康对照者相比,糖尿病患者表现出高凝状态^[65]。二甲双胍可以调节谷胱甘肽代谢,影响甲状腺癌的进展^[120]。血管内皮与心血管功能的调节密切相关,多项研究表明,二甲双胍在改善内皮功能方面发挥重要作用^[121-124]。抑制糖异生是二甲双胍发挥降糖作用的主要途径之一^[31]。

在分子功能中,发现这些差异蛋白大多具有相同的蛋白质结合、水解酶活性、 突触后肌动蛋白细胞骨架的结构成分、丝氨酸型内肽酶活性、Tat蛋白结合、整 合素结合、受体结合、小分子结合、一氧化氮合酶结合、溶菌酶活性等功能。研 究表明,一氧化氮合酶在氧化应激和血管疾病中发挥重要作用^[125],而内皮细胞一氧化氮合酶(eNOS)解偶联可在一定程度上解释内皮祖细胞水平降低及功能受损导致糖尿病血管疾病的发病机制^[126],同时,二甲双胍可通过激活AMPK/eNOS 信号通路促进老年小鼠脊髓损伤后的血管再生和神经功能恢复^[127]。2型糖尿病患者中,溶菌酶的结构和功能会发生变化,而逆转由糖基化引起的变化,增加溶菌酶活性,有助于糖尿病并发症的预防^[73]。

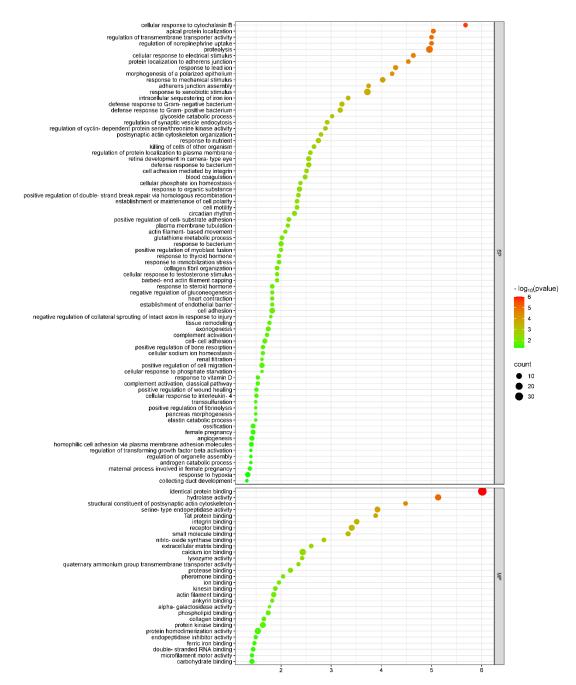


图 4 鉴定到的差异蛋白生物学过程和分子功能富集分析

通过京都基因和基因组百科全书数据库(Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes, KEGG)富集分析(图 5),发现补体和凝血级联、癌症中的蛋白聚糖、粘着斑、肌动蛋白细胞骨架的调节、扩张型心肌病、唾液分泌、致心律失常性右室心肌病、ECM-receptor 相互作用、肥厚型心肌病、甘油脂代谢、血小板激活、

PI3K-Akt 等通路被显著富集。其中,甘油脂代谢、血小板激活、PI3K-Akt 信号通路被报道与二甲双胍疗效相关。2型糖尿病可诱导甘油脂代谢途径的失活,具有抗糖尿病活性的香兰素能显著逆转该变化^[128]。与健康个体对比,2型糖尿病患者的血小板表面受体和血小板激活标志物呈现显著差异^[129],血小板激活也与动脉粥样硬化、冠状动脉疾病和脑血管疾病等慢性疾病的发病相关^[130]。PI3K-Akt信号通路是癌症中最常被激活的通路,生理条件下,该通路会响应胰岛素、生长因子以及细胞因子而被激活,调控关键的代谢过程,如葡萄糖代谢、大分子生物合成,以维持全身的代谢稳态^[131]。

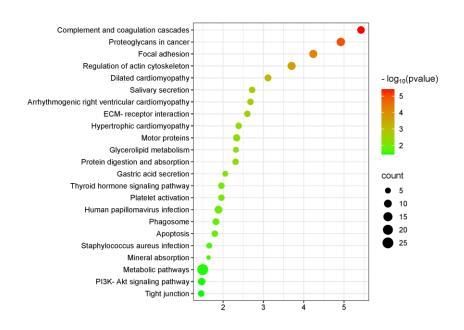


图 5 鉴定到的差异蛋白 KEGG 通路富集分析

3.2 尿液蛋白质组修饰分析

(1) 差异修饰多肽的鉴定情况

依靠非标记定量蛋白质组的方法,通过 LC-MS/MS 分析获得 14 个样本的实验数据,基于 open-pFind 检索后,获得各样本肽谱图数信息,包括肽段所在蛋白质及肽段所含修饰类型。筛选组内重现性 \geq 50%的修饰多肽,总共鉴定到 3206 种修饰多肽。根据组间变化倍数(Fold change, FC) \geq 1.5 或 \leq 0.67,双尾非配对 t 检验分析 P<0.05 的标准,共鉴定到 758 种差异修饰多肽,详细信息列于附件 1,包括差异修饰多肽的肽段序列、修饰类型及所在的蛋白质。"FC"列中"#DIV/0!"表示对照组中该肽谱图数平均值为 0,而在实验组中不为 0。

分别对鉴定到的总修饰多肽和差异修饰多肽进行非监督聚类分析(图 6)和主成分分析(图 7),均可明显区分实验组和对照组的样品。差异蛋白和差异修饰多肽的主成分分析结果(图 3、图 7B)均显示,与对照组相比,实验组样本点分布分散程度高,表明个体间存在一定差异。据报道,编码 OCT1、OCT2、MATE1、MATE2 等二甲双胍转运蛋白的基因的单核苷酸多态性(SNP)与二甲双胍疗效和毒性显著相关^[132]。同时,个体对二甲双胍的反应还受到 DNA 甲基化水平^[133]、个体健康水平^[134,135]、性别^[136]等因素的影响。这提示着在药物研究中,有必要注意个体差异带来的影响。

实验中,差异蛋白和差异修饰多肽分别采用二级肽段所有碎片离子峰面积、

肽谱图数进行定量。聚类分析和主成分分析结果(图 2、图 3、图 6、图 7)提示, 尿蛋白质组在修饰多肽领域区分实验组和对照组样本的能力比非修饰蛋白领域 更强,不可忽略。可能蛋白层面并没有发生明显的量的变化,但其修饰发生了变 化,这可能影响蛋白功能与相关生物学通路。

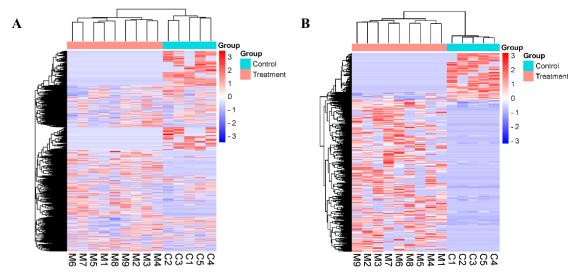


图 6 鉴定到的总修饰多肽及差异修饰多肽非监督聚类分析结果 A: 总修饰多肽; B: 差异修饰多肽

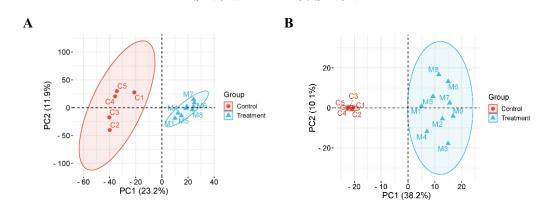


图 7 鉴定到的总修饰多肽及差异修饰多肽主成分分析结果 A: 总修饰多肽; B: 差异修饰多肽

(2) 随机分组检验

为了确定鉴定到的差异修饰多肽随机产生的可能性,对总修饰多肽进行随机分组验证。将对照组与实验组共 14 个样本打乱后,随机组合为新的两组,共 2002种组合情况,按相同的标准(FC≥1.5 或≤0.67, P<0.05)进行差异筛选,产生的差异修饰多肽平均为 120 个,表明至少有 84.17%的差异修饰多肽不是随机产生的,筛选的可信度高。

(3) 差异修饰多肽所在蛋白质富集的生物学通路分析

寻找差异修饰多肽所在的蛋白质,共筛选出237个蛋白,详细信息见附件2。 使用 DAVID 数据库对差异修饰多肽所在的蛋白质进行生物学过程和分子功能富 集分析(图8)。

差异修饰多肽所在蛋白质主要参与免疫反应、蛋白水解作用、发酵菌激活、 急性期反应、调节全身动脉血压、内肽酶活性的负调控、细胞对细胞松弛素 B 的 反应、跨膜转运蛋白活性的调控、去甲肾上腺素摄取的调节、血管相关的平滑肌 收缩、碳水化合物代谢等生物学过程。研究表明,二甲双胍在调节免疫反应中具有巨大潜力,可显著影响 CD4+和 CD8+ T细胞的分化和激活,还可靶向其它免疫介导的细胞,如巨噬细胞等[137]。

在分子功能中,发现这些蛋白大多具有信息素结合、小分子结合、内肽酶抑制剂活性、丝氨酸型内肽酶抑制剂活性、丝氨酸型内肽酶活性、水解酶活性、一氧化氮合酶结合、碳水化合物结合等功能。

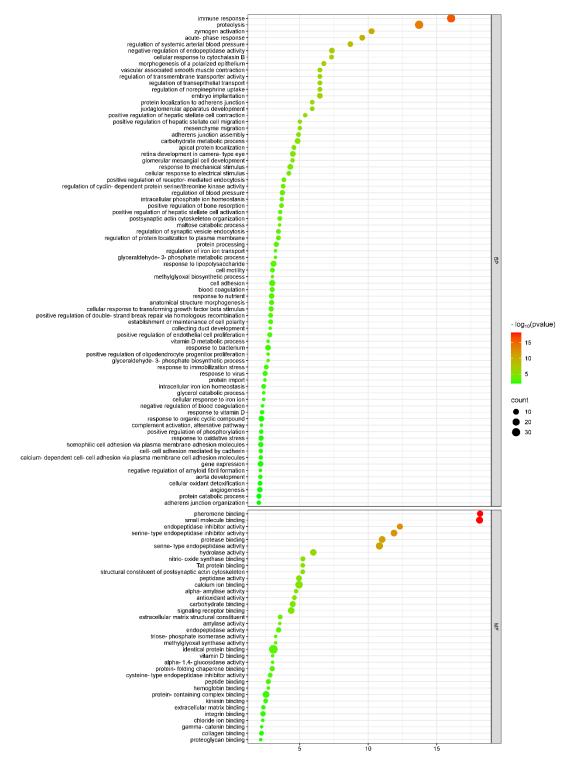


图 8 差异修饰多肽所在蛋白质的生物学过程和分子功能富集分析

KEGG 富集分析发现(图 9),补体和凝血级联、肾素-血管紧张素系统、溶酶体、蛋白质消化吸收、肌肉细胞中的细胞骨架、淀粉和蔗糖代谢、内分泌和其他因素调节的钙重吸收、粘着斑、半乳糖代谢、糖胺聚糖降解、细菌侵袭上皮细胞、碳水化合物消化吸收、糖酵解/糖异生、Hippo 等通路被显著富集。据报道,二甲双胍可以抑制糖酵解过程,影响甲状腺癌的进展^[120]。血管紧张素 II 是肾素-血管紧张素系统(RAS)的关键成分,是有效降低血压、预防糖尿病患者心血管疾病进展和肾损伤的重要靶点^[138]。二甲双胍可通过调节 Hippo 信号通路的关键效应因子 YAP 活性,抑制神经胶质瘤细胞干性和上皮-间充质转化^[76]。

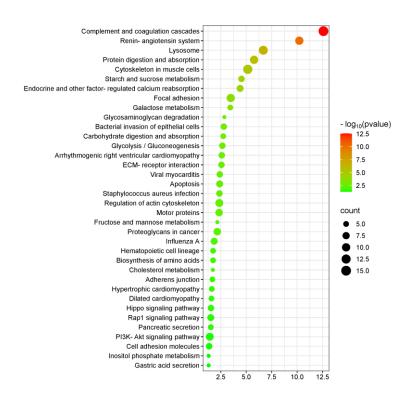


图 9 差异修饰多肽所在蛋白质 KEGG 通路富集分析

(5) 从都有到都无、从都无到都有的差异修饰多肽

筛选对照组(n=5)各样本均有、实验组(n=9)各样本均无,或对照组各样本均无、实验组各样本均有的差异修饰多肽,这类变化显著的差异修饰多肽可能反映出二甲双胍对机体影响较大的方面。共筛选到 53 种从都有到都无或从都无到都有差异修饰多肽,其中,对照组均有、实验组均无的有 37 种,对照组均无、实验组均有的有 16 种,详细信息列于附件 3,包括差异修饰多肽的肽段序列、修饰类型、所在的蛋白质及各样本的肽谱图数。"FC"列中"#DIV/0!"表示对照组中该肽谱图数平均值为 0,而在实验组中不为 0。

寻找从都有到都无或从都无到都有的差异修饰多肽所在的蛋白质,共筛选出46个蛋白,详细信息见附件4。使用 DAVID 数据库对差异修饰多肽所在的蛋白质进行生物学过程和分子功能富集分析(图 10)。从都有到都无或从都无到都有的差异修饰多肽所在蛋白质主要参与免疫反应、蛋白水解作用、内胚层细胞分化、调节全身动脉血压、主动脉发展、急性期反应、发酵菌激活、膜攻击复合物激活的负调控、抗菌肽产生的正向调节、蛋白质的加工、β淀粉样蛋白清除等生物学过程。在分子功能中,这些蛋白大多具有内肽酶抑制剂活性、信息素结合、丝氨酸型内肽酶抑制剂活性、小分子结合、蛋白酶绑定、肽酶的活动、麦芽糖-葡萄糖

苷酶活性、脑源性神经营养因子结合、神经生长因子结合等功能。

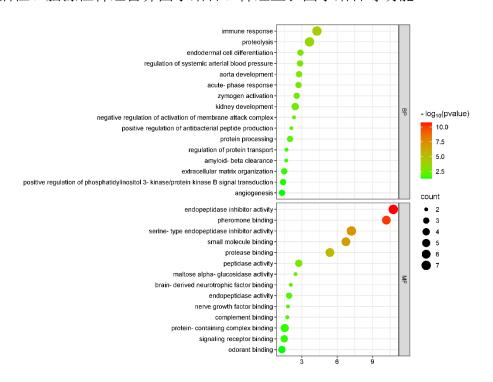


图 10 从都有到都无或从都无到都有的差异修饰多肽所在蛋白质的生物学过程和分子功能 富集分析

KEGG 富集分析发现(图 11),肾素-血管紧张素系统、蛋白质消化吸收、PI3K-Akt信号通路、粘着斑、半乳糖代谢被显著富集。

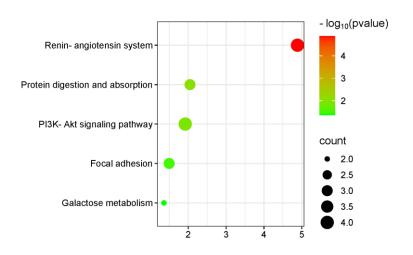


图 11 从都有到都无或从都无到都有的差异修饰多肽所在蛋白质 KEGG 通路富集分析

4 结论

利用尿液蛋白质组有助于全面、系统地探索药物已知或未知的作用,为二甲双胍机制的研究打开新的窗口。

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附表 1 实验组和对照组比较鉴定到的尿液差异蛋白

Uniprot ID	Protein name	Trend	FC	P value
P19629	L-lactate dehydrogenase C chain	\downarrow	0.08	2.37E-02
Q6TA48	Mucosal pentraxin	\downarrow	0.12	4.38E-02
Q07009	Calpain-2 catalytic subunit	\downarrow	0.21	9.08E-04
F1LRT9	Dynein cytoplasmic 1 heavy chain 1	\downarrow	0.21	1.59E-03
P16446	Phosphatidylinositol transfer protein alpha isoform	\downarrow	0.23	3.48E-02
A0A0G2JVF2	Solute carrier family 22, member 21	\downarrow	0.24	4.66E-02
Q6AYR8	Secernin-2	\downarrow	0.25	1.03E-02
A0A0G2JVZ6	Integrin subunit alpha V	\downarrow	0.27	4.92E-02
P97608	5-oxoprolinase	\downarrow	0.27	2.41E-02
Q63355	Unconventional myosin-Ic	\downarrow	0.33	1.38E-02
A0A0G2JX26	Solute carrier family 17 member 3	\downarrow	0.34	1.59E-02
D3Z9E5	Sodium-coupled monocarboxylate transporter 1	\downarrow	0.36	5.73E-04
Q5XIM9	T-complex protein 1 subunit beta	\downarrow	0.36	6.86E-04
Q5BJU0	RAS related 2	\downarrow	0.37	2.37E-02
G3V6S5	C-1-tetrahydrofolate synthase, cytoplasmic	\downarrow	0.40	1.34E-03
B4F795	Choline transporter-like protein 2	\downarrow	0.41	1.55E-03
G3V709	Nicotinate phosphoribosyltransferase	\downarrow	0.42	4.67E-03
D3Z8F1	Villin-like	\downarrow	0.43	1.47E-02
M0R6K0	Laminin subunit beta 2	\downarrow	0.43	1.10E-02
A0A0G2K785	Glycerol kinase	\downarrow	0.43	1.28E-02
D4ACB8	T-complex protein 1 subunit theta	\downarrow	0.44	3.55E-02
F7DLY1	EPS8-like 2	\downarrow	0.45	1.32E-02
D3ZC55	Heat shock protein family A member 12A	\downarrow	0.46	3.14E-02
F1LY81	Rhophilin, Rho GTPase-binding protein 1	\downarrow	0.46	2.11E-03
O70352	CD82 antigen	\downarrow	0.46	3.61E-02
A0A0G2JY02	Solute carrier family 5 member 9	\downarrow	0.47	2.79E-03
Q641Z6	EH domain-containing protein 1	\downarrow	0.47	8.65E-04
A0A0G2K8B7	Eukaryotic initiation factor 4A-II	\downarrow	0.48	4.19E-02
F1LW74	IQ motif containing GTPase activating protein 2	\downarrow	0.48	4.50E-02
P63095	Guanine nucleotide-binding protein G(s) subunit alpha isoforms short	\	0.49	1.07E-02
Q587K3	TBC1 domain family, member 10a	\downarrow	0.49	3.42E-02
A0A0G2K3C5	Cystathionine gamma-lyase	\downarrow	0.50	1.06E-03
Q5U300	Ubiquitin-like modifier-activating enzyme 1	\downarrow	0.50	2.15E-02
A0A0G2JVE6	Aminopeptidase	\downarrow	0.50	1.52E-02
Q64319	Amino acid transporter heavy chain SLC3A1 (D2)	\downarrow	0.52	4.31E-02
P51907	Excitatory amino acid transporter 3	\downarrow	0.52	1.57E-02
Q923S2	PDZK1-interacting protein 1	\downarrow	0.53	2.31E-02
M0R757	Elongation factor 1-alpha	\downarrow	0.53	1.82E-02
Q06496	Sodium-dependent phosphate transport protein 2A	\downarrow	0.53	2.85E-02
A0A0G2JYI5	Monoglyceride lipase	\downarrow	0.53	1.20E-02

A0A0G2JWD0	Prominin 1	\downarrow	0.53	2.10E-03
A0A0H2UHM7	Tubulin alpha chain	\downarrow	0.53	2.16E-02
Q6MG71	Choline transporter-like protein 4	\downarrow	0.53	4.86E-02
F1M779	Clathrin heavy chain	\downarrow	0.53	2.47E-02
P08644	GTPase KRas	\downarrow	0.53	3.81E-02
P50398	Rab GDP dissociation inhibitor alpha	\downarrow	0.53	4.67E-02
D3Z8T8	RGD1563547 (Predicted)	\downarrow	0.54	2.68E-02
A0A0G2JZH0	Calcium binding protein 39	\downarrow	0.54	4.05E-02
A0A0H2UI07	Pyruvate kinase	\downarrow	0.54	3.44E-05
P36970	Phospholipid hydroperoxide glutathione peroxidase	\downarrow	0.55	1.07E-02
A0A140TAA4	Programmed cell death 6-interacting protein	\downarrow	0.55	1.10E-02
A0A0G2JSI1	4-trimethylaminobutyraldehyde dehydrogenase	\downarrow	0.55	5.99E-03
Q9QY17	Protein kinase C and casein kinase substrate in neurons 2	\downarrow	0.56	4.65E-02
	protein			
P10760	Adenosylhomocysteinase	\downarrow	0.56	3.68E-03
Q05BA4	Myadm protein	\downarrow	0.56	1.19E-02
Q68G31	Phenazine biosynthesis-like domain-containing protein	\downarrow	0.57	3.61E-02
Q5I0M2	Nicotinate-nucleotide pyrophosphorylase	\downarrow	0.57	4.79E-02
A0A0G2K9L2	Target of myb1 like 2 membrane trafficking protein	\downarrow	0.57	4.50E-03
A0A0G2K2B6	Thiopurine S-methyltransferase	\downarrow	0.58	7.49E-03
F1M3L7	Epidermal growth factor receptor kinase substrate 8	\downarrow	0.58	5.68E-04
D4A5I9	Unconventional myosin-VI	\downarrow	0.59	7.05E-04
P68035	Actin, alpha cardiac muscle 1	\downarrow	0.59	8.73E-03
D3ZCA0	Pyridoxal phosphate homeostasis protein	\downarrow	0.59	2.59E-02
P06685	Sodium/potassium-transporting ATPase subunit alpha-1	\downarrow	0.60	9.96E-03
Q7TQ94	Deaminated glutathione amidase	\downarrow	0.60	7.49E-03
B2GUX7	Cellular repressor of E1A-stimulated genes 1	\downarrow	0.60	3.00E-02
Q6AYS4	Plasma alpha-L-fucosidase	\downarrow	0.60	3.35E-02
P68511	14-3-3 protein eta	\downarrow	0.61	4.79E-02
Q6IRK9	Carboxypeptidase Q	\downarrow	0.61	1.33E-03
Q4KLZ6	Triokinase/FMN cyclase	\downarrow	0.61	2.45E-02
P22734	Catechol O-methyltransferase	\downarrow	0.61	3.52E-02
E9PT65	Radixin	\downarrow	0.61	3.71E-02
D3ZCG9	Integrin alpha 3 variant A	\downarrow	0.62	1.42E-02
A0A0A0MXX5	Dehydrogenase/reductase SDR family member 6	\downarrow	0.63	4.23E-03
A0A096MK30	Moesin	\downarrow	0.63	2.39E-02
G3V6D9	Na(+)/H(+) exchange regulatory cofactor NHE-RF	\downarrow	0.63	2.35E-02
A0A0H2UHY8	Aspartoacylase	\downarrow	0.63	1.49E-02
Q63797	Proteasome activator complex subunit 1	\downarrow	0.63	4.94E-02
O70377	Synaptosomal-associated protein 23	\downarrow	0.64	7.68E-03
Q9QYU4	Ketimine reductase mu-crystallin	\downarrow	0.64	3.31E-02
Q8CG45	Aflatoxin B1 aldehyde reductase member 2	\downarrow	0.64	2.15E-02
A0A0G2JTX5	Dipeptidyl peptidase 4	\downarrow	0.65	1.46E-03

Q66H12	Alpha N acatulas lastas aminidas a	1	0.65	6.84E-04
Q6IMZ3	Alpha-N-acetylgalactosaminidase Annexin	↓	0.65	1.69E-02
P38918	Aflatoxin B1 aldehyde reductase member 3	↓	0.66	3.24E-02
D3ZXY4	Aldehyde dehydrogenase 8 family, member A1	↓	0.66	1.57E-02
D3ZX14 D3ZJF9	Alpha-galactosidase	↓	0.66	4.78E-03
P60711		↓	0.67	4.78E-03 2.68E-02
	Actin, cytoplasmic 1	↓		
A0A0G2K1F3	Coatomer subunit gamma	 ↑	1.51 1.51	5.66E-03
A0A0H2UI19	Coagulation factor XII Frizzled-8	 ↑		2.91E-03
Q498S8		 ↑	1.52	8.60E-03
A0A0G2K845	Adiponectin, C1Q and collagen domain containing	↑	1.52	3.09E-02
Q3KR94	Vitronectin	Ť	1.53	5.99E-04
D3ZZT9	Collagen type XIV alpha 1 chain	↑	1.53	2.25E-02
Q01177	Plasminogen	↑	1.53	1.74E-03
F1M8Z6	TNF receptor superfamily member 11A	<u></u>	1.54	1.38E-02
B0BNG3	Lman2 protein	↑	1.54	4.60E-02
D3ZUR5	Secreted Ly6/Plaur domain containing 2	↑	1.54	5.67E-04
F7FHF3	Serpin family F member 2	↑	1.56	4.52E-02
M0R8H7	Interferon alpha and beta receptor subunit 2	↑	1.57	9.72E-03
F1M4Q3	Hemicentin 1	\uparrow	1.58	3.07E-02
P02631	Oncomodulin	\uparrow	1.60	2.71E-02
A0A0G2K5E1	Proline rich 4	\uparrow	1.61	3.59E-02
Q66HG0	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase RNF13	\uparrow	1.62	1.25E-02
P01681	Ig kappa chain V region S211	\uparrow	1.62	4.47E-02
B2RZ77	Dermatopontin	\uparrow	1.64	8.20E-03
A0A0G2JVB2	Signal peptide, CUB domain and EGF like domain	\uparrow	1.66	9.58E-04
	containing 2			
A0A0H2UHR7	Filamin-C	\uparrow	1.66	2.75E-02
F1LTY5	Ig-like domain-containing protein	\uparrow	1.67	3.42E-02
D3ZAA3	Latent transforming growth factor beta binding protein 1	\uparrow	1.67	3.67E-02
Q02445	Tissue factor pathway inhibitor	\uparrow	1.68	3.21E-02
P02454	Collagen alpha-1(I) chain	\uparrow	1.68	4.73E-02
Q4V885	Collectin-12	\uparrow	1.69	5.22E-03
O89117	Beta-defensin 1	\uparrow	1.69	1.74E-02
F7FMS0	Macrophage stimulating 1	\uparrow	1.70	4.50E-03
F1LMI3	Cadherin 3	\uparrow	1.70	3.92E-02
A0A0G2K332	Ig-like domain-containing protein	\uparrow	1.71	4.95E-02
B5DFD8	SH3 domain-binding glutamic acid-rich-like protein	\uparrow	1.75	2.54E-03
D4A5L9	Cytochrome c domain-containing protein	\uparrow	1.80	6.86E-03
G3V9P1	Phosphoinositide-3-kinase-interacting protein 1	↑	1.81	8.16E-04
F1LYX9	Desmoglein 2	<u> </u>	1.82	4.55E-02
F1M5L5	Ig-like domain-containing protein	<u> </u>	1.84	3.11E-02
F1MAH6	Cadherin 11	↑	1.84	1.08E-02
G3V6X0	Cellular communication network factor 4	<u>'</u>	1.87	1.92E-02
-		'		

F1M8E9	lysozyme	↑	1.89	3.24E-02
G3V862	Angiopoietin-like 2	· ↑	1.90	4.28E-02
Q4G075	Leukocyte elastase inhibitor A	<u></u>	1.90	1.76E-02
D3ZKN1	BPI fold containing family A, member 6	<u></u>	1.93	1.51E-02
P08721	Osteopontin	<u></u>	1.96	2.49E-02
O35760	Isopentenyl-diphosphate Delta-isomerase 1	↑	1.96	3.24E-02
Q64240	Protein AMBP	↑	1.96	1.25E-02
F1M7F7	Complement component C6	↑	1.96	2.66E-05
G3V615	Complement factor B	↑	1.99	6.71E-03
G3V8K5	Growth differentiation factor 15	↑	2.01	3.70E-04
P04073	Gastricsin	↑	2.01	1.25E-02
A0A0G2K5X3	Ig-like domain-containing protein	↑	2.04	2.11E-02
O55004	Ribonuclease 4	↑	2.04	3.05E-02
F1M091	Kallikrein m	↑	2.05	1.67E-02
Q8K4J7	Resistin	↑	2.09	2.06E-02
A0A0G2K8S9	NAD(P)(+)arginine ADP-ribosyltransferase	<u></u>	2.12	2.98E-02
D3ZY96	Neutrophilic granule protein	<u></u>	2.18	3.23E-02
A0A0G2KA90	Desmocollin 1	↑	2.18	4.09E-02
A0A0H2UHM3	Haptoglobin	<u></u>	2.19	2.34E-02
A0A0H2UHR6	Coagulation factor X	<u></u>	2.29	2.08E-04
A0A0G2K392	MBL associated serine protease 2	· ↑	2.29	4.33E-02
D3ZXJ0	Matrix metallopeptidase 17	↑	2.31	6.20E-03
G3V8S9	Cathelicidin antimicrobial peptide	↑	2.41	7.70E-03
Q9QZQ5	CCN family member 3	↑	2.57	2.21E-03
Q4FZU2	Keratin, type II cytoskeletal 6A	↑	2.78	1.60E-03
A0A0G2K4B4	acid phosphatase	↑	3.50	2.44E-02
G3V6R5	sulfite oxidase	↑	3.76	3.37E-03
Q4FZU6	Annexin A8	↑	4.07	2.72E-02
A0A0H2UHE4	Regenerating family member 3 beta	↑	4.26	2.99E-02
P02793	Ferritin light chain 1	↑	4.48	1.97E-02
Q9JKB7	Guanine deaminase	↑	7.52	2.90E-03
F1LQQ8	Beta-glucuronidase	↑	8.86	6.67E-03
Q9JJI3	Major urinary protein 4	↑	9.82	6.11E-03
F1LQM1	Alpha-2u-globulin	↑	10.31	4.02E-03
Q9ЈЈН9	Alpha-2u globulin	↑	11.67	8.33E-03
D3ZVB6	Lipoprotein(a) like 2, pseudogene	↑	12.90	3.94E-02
F1LMN1	Cytochrome P450	↑	13.22	1.52E-02
D4A0W2	Lysozyme fl	↑	19.23	3.68E-03
P07824	Arginase-1	↑	19.52	1.61E-02
Q63471	BPI fold-containing family A member 2	↑	24.76	4.66E-03
A0A0G2JSI5	Chymotrypsin-like elastase family member 1	· ↑	25.11	3.91E-02
D3ZHS5	Carboxypeptidase A4		49.79	8.39E-03